

to *perrensiella* Ragonot from which it is distinguished by the absence of the outer cross line on the fore wing. The genitalia resemble those of *euzopherella* Dyar and *pombra* Dyar, differing in the uncus which is much stouter and broader stemmed in *expunctrix* than in either of the other two species.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

Myelois expunctrix, new species.

Fig. 1. Male genitalia; ventral view of organs spread, with aedoeagus omitted;

An = anellus; Gn = gnathos; Tg = tegumen; U = uncus; Vm = vinculum.

Fig. 2. Eighth abdominal segment showing ventro-lateral hair tufts.

Fig. 3. Aedoeagus and penis of male.

Fig. 4. Genitalia of female; Go—genital opening; Sm—signum.

Drawings made under the author's supervision by Mary Foley Benson of the Bureau of Entomology.

TWO NEW SPECIES OF APANTELES (HYMENOPTERA: BRACONIDAE).

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The following descriptions are presented at this time in order to make the names available for use in economic papers that are in the course of preparation.

Apanteles phlyctaeniae, new species.

Runs to couplet 140 in my key to the North American species of *Apanteles*,¹ and is very similar to *pyraustae* Viereck and *phobetri* Rohwer. From both it differs, however, in the very weakly punctate mesoscutum, in the relatively less strongly sculptured propodeum, and in having the plate of the first tergite more strongly rounded off apically and that of the second much narrower at extreme base. It differs further from *pyraustae* in the much longer female antennae.

Female.—Length 2.3 mm. Face a little broader than long to clypeus, weakly but distinctly punctate, subopaque; antennae as long as the body, all flagellar segments elongate; ocell-ocular line about twice the diameter of an ocellus; temples moderately broad, evenly rounded; mesoscutum very minutely punctate, smooth posteriorly; disc of scutellum convex, with weak scattered punctures; propodeum rather gradually declivous, mostly smooth basally and laterally, finely rugulose medially, without a median carina; mesopleura mostly

¹Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., Vol. 58, 1920, p. 500.

polished; metapleura polished anteriorly, opaque posteriorly; abdomen narrower than thorax; plate of first tergite broadening only slightly behind, strongly rounded off at apex, punctate or very weakly rugulose laterally and apically, polished medially toward base; plate of second tergite transverse, narrow on the first suture but broadening strongly directly behind this, finely rugulose, narrowly polished down middle; third tergite a little longer than the second; third and following tergites polished; hypopygium not surpassing apex of last tergite; ovipositor only slightly exerted; posterior coxae smooth; inner spur of posterior tibia longer than the outer and distinctly a little more than half the length of metatarsus; radius of fore wing longer than greatest width of stigma and longer than intercubitus, joining the latter in a rather strong angle. Head and thorax entirely black; palpi pale; abdomen black, yellowish basally on sides and venter, the broad membranous lateral margins at apex of first tergite and base of second yellow; legs testaceous, with all coxae black, and extreme apices of hind femora above, the apical third of posterior tibiae, and the posterior tarsi except at base of metatarsus, blackish or fuscous; tegulae black; wing bases fuscous or blackish; wings hyaline; stigma brown.

Male.—Essentially as in the female.

Cocoon.—Solitary; very pale yellowish in color.

Type locality.—Oak Harbor, Ohio.

Type.—Cat. No. 41849, U. S. N. M.

Host.—? *Phlyctaenia tertialis* Guen.

Described from one female (type) and one male (allotype) reared by W. V. Balduf, July 28 and August 2, 1928, respectively, and labeled "Probably on *Phlyctaenia tertialis*."

Apanteles oidematophori, new species.

Very similar to *A. cacociae* Riley, differing principally in being considerably larger, in the relatively slightly shorter ovipositor sheaths, and in the more strongly sculptured propodeum and second abdominal tergite. It is apparently a solitary parasite, while *A. cacociae* is gregarious.

Female.—Length 3.2 mm. Head strongly transverse, a little narrower than thorax; face broader than long from antennae to clypeus, very slightly convex, nearly smooth, the punctuation very weak; antennae a little shorter than the body; ocell-ocular line not more than twice the diameter of an ocellus; temples narrow but not receding directly behind the eyes; thorax stout; mesoscutum, viewed from above, broader than long, closely finely punctate, opaque or subopaque; disc of scutellum a little longer than broad, impunctate, polished, only very slightly convex; lateral faces of scutellum mostly rugulose, the posterior polished area transverse and not extending half way to the base; propodeum strongly convex at base, rather sharply declivous posteriorly, mostly finely punctato-rugulose, and with a poorly-limited, though distinct, areola medially; mesopleura mostly smooth and shining; metapleura polished anteriorly, punctate and opaque posteriorly; abdomen as long as thorax, somewhat

narrower, depressed; plate of first abdominal tergite large, practically parallel-sided from spiracles to apex, finely longitudinally rugulose, and with a weak suggestion of a median impression posteriorly; plate of second tergite strongly transverse, its greatest breadth three times its greatest length, broader at apex than at base, the lateral margins oblique; posterior margin somewhat arcuate so that the plate is longest down the middle; surface of second plate mostly finely longitudinally sculptured, most strongly so posteriorly; rather broad membranous margins laterally on apex of first plate and along second; third and following tergites polished; ovipositor sheaths slightly more than half the length of the abdomen; posterior coxae large, somewhat compressed; inner spur of posterior tibia but little longer than outer and slightly less than half the length of the metatarsus; radius longer than intercubitus; metacarpus much longer than stigma. Body entirely black, including sides and venter of abdomen; tegulae and wing bases black; wings hyaline; stigma brown with a distinct pale spot at base; all coxae black; anterior trochanters yellowish, except on the apical segment below; remainder of anterior legs testaceous except for blackish markings on extreme base of their femora; middle legs blackish, with the apices of their femora within, the basal half of their tibiae, and the four basal segments of their tarsi testaceous; posterior legs black, except for the pale basal third or more of their tibiae.

Type locality.—Dane County, Wisconsin.

Type.—Cat No. 41848, U. S. N. M.

Host.—*Oidaematophorus kellicottii* Fish.

Described from two female specimens (type and paratype) reared by E. P. Breakey, May 28, 1928.

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